GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TEXTILES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:798
ANSWERED ON:25.07.2003
PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES
AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the textiles production in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the textiles export to different countries during the last three years, country-wise and year-wise;

(c) the percentage and position of India in the field of exports in the international market;

(d) whether the Government propose to increase textiles exports in 2003-04 and 2004-05; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANAGOUDA R. PATIL (YATNAL)

(a) The textiles production in the country during the last three years i.e. 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 has been as given below:-

Year	Spun Yarn (Million Kgs.)	Cloth (Million Sq. Mtr.)
2000-2001	3160	39675
2001-2002	3101	41390
2002-2003 (Provisional)	3080	41462

Source : Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai

(b) India`s textile products are exported to more than hundred countries. However, the USA, EU Member States, U.A.E., Japan, Saud Arabia, Canada, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Australia, etc. are the major importing countries of our textile goods.

(c) As per the latest available WTO data (2000), India`s percentage shares in the global textiles and clothing trade was 3.8% and 3.0% respectively.

(d) & (e) Yes, Sir. Government has already fixed a target of US$ 13.5 billion for export of textile products during 2003-04 as against the achievement of US$ 11.8 billion during 2002-03. Government have been taking a number of measures to boost textile exports. Some of the important initiatives are:-

i) The Government has de-reserved the woven segment of readymade garment from the SSI sector.It has also raised the SSI investment limit for knitted segment to Rs. 5 crores.

ii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector.

iii) Weaving, processing and garment machinery, which are covered under TUFS, have been extended the facility of accelerated depreciation at the rate of 50%. Cost of machinery has also been reduced through Fiscal Policy measures.This further encourages modernisation.

iv) With a view to encourage backward integration, the custom duty on shuttleless looms has been brought from 15% to 5%.

v) National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its six branches and Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet skilled manpower requirements of textile industry especially apparel in the field of design,

merchandising and marketing.

vi) Facilities by way of eco-testing laboratories have been created to enable exporters to get the textile products pre-tested for conforming to the requirements of importing countries.

vii) The Government has launched a centrally sponsored scheme titled `Apparel Park for Export Scheme` for imparting focused thrust for setting up of apparel manufacturing units of international standards at potential growth centres and to give fillip to exports.

viii) For upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centers, a scheme `Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme` (TCIDS) has been launched.